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United States Department of Agriculture,

U. S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,

24 Seed and Plant Introduction and Distribution,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GRAIN INVESTIGATIONS

3 SIXTY-DAY OATS, (*Avena sativa*).

Sixty-Day is an early yellow oat with small or medium-sized grain. It was introduced into this country by the Department of Agriculture in 1901, the original seed being secured from the originator, Dr. S. de Mrozinski, of Proskurov, Russia. The variety has been largely disseminated since that time and is now extensively grown in many sections of the United States. It has been one of the highest yielding varieties in tests conducted by the Wisconsin, South Dakota, and Kansas agricultural experiment stations and in special variety tests in central Illinois.

The Sixty-Day oat matures in ninety-five to one hundred days. On account of its earliness, this variety is an excellent one to use as a nurse crop when seeding to grasses and clover. For this reason, also, it often escapes attacks of rust which seriously injure later varieties. The hull is very thin, so that Sixty-Day oats are somewhat higher in feeding value than are most other varieties.

The seed should be sown at the rate of 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre on well-prepared ground as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. In dry sections 5 to 6 pecks to the acre is sufficient. The ground may be plowed, disked, and harrowed or thoroughly disked and harrowed without plowing. A fine, moderately loose seed bed, especially one with a loose surface soil, usually gives best results. Seeding with a grain drill is preferable.

FEBRUARY, 1908.





